CLOUDYML

30+ SQL CHEATCODE FOR BEGINNERS

Akash Raj
Data Scientist

SELECT

This is used to retrieve data from one or more tables. It is the most basic and frequently used query in SQL.

EXAMPLE : SELECT * FROM table_name;

WHERE

This is used to filter data based on certain conditions.

EXAMPLE : SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE column_name = value;

ORDER BY

This is used to sort data in ascending or descending order.

EXAMPLE : SELECT * FROM table_name ORDER BY column_name ASC/DESC;

GROUP BY

This is used to retrieve data from one or more tables. It is the most basic and frequently used query in SQL.

EXAMPLE : SELECT column_name, COUNT(*) FROM table_name GROUP BY column_name;

JOIN

This is used to combine data from two or more tables based on a related column.

EXAMPLE : SELECT * FROM table1 JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;

Akash Raj
Data Scientist

CLOUDYML

www.cloudyml.com

INSERT INTO — This is used to insert new data into a table.

EXAMPLE : INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3) VALUES (value1, value2, value3);

UPDATE — This is used to update existing data in a table

EXAMPLE : UPDATE table_name SET column_name = new_value WHERE condition;

DELETE — This is used to delete data from a table.

EXAMPLE : DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;

DISTINCT — This is used to retrieve unique values from a column

EXAMPLE : SELECT DISTINCT column_name FROM table_name;

LIKE — This is used to search for patterns in a column.

EXAMPLE : ELECT * FROM table_name WHERE column_name LIKE '%pattern%';

Akash Raj
Data Scientist

BETWEEN This is used to retrieve data within a range

EXAMPLE : SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE column_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;

IN This is used to retrieve data where a column matches any value in a list.

EXAMPLE : SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE column_name IN (value1, value2, value3);

NOT This is used to retrieve data that does not meet a certain condition

EXAMPLE : SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE NOT column_name = value;

DISTINCT This is used to retrieve unique values from a column

EXAMPLE : SELECT DISTINCT column_name FROM table_name;

MAX This is used to retrieve the maximum value in a column.

EXAMPLE : SELECT MAX(column_name) FROM table_name;

Akash Raj
Data Scientist

MIN This is used to retrieve the minimum value in a column.

EXAMPLE : SELECT MIN(column_name) FROM table_name;

AVG This is used to retrieve the average value of a column.

EXAMPLE : SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table_name;

SUM This is used to retrieve the sum of values in a column

EXAMPLE : SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table_name;

COUNT This is used to retrieve the number of rows in a table.

EXAMPLE : SELECT COUNT(*) FROM table_name;

HAVING This is used to filter data based on a condition that uses an aggregate function.

EXAMPLE : SELECT column_name, AVG(column_name) FROM table_name GROUP BY column_name HAVING AVG(column_name) > 10;

Akash Raj
Data Scientist

UNION

This is used to combine the result of two or more SELECT statements.

EXAMPLE : SELECT column_name FROM table1 UNION SELECT column_name FROM table2;

EXCEPT

This is used to retrieve data from the first SELECT statement that is not present in the second SELECT statement.

EXAMPLE : SELECT column_name FROM table1 EXCEPT SELECT column_name FROM table2;

INTERSECT

This is used to retrieve data that is common to both SELECT statements.

EXAMPLE : SELECT column_name FROM table1 INTERSECT SELECT column_name FROM table2;

EXISTS

This is used to check if a subquery returns any rows.

EXAMPLE : SELECT * FROM table1 WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM table2 WHERE table1.column_name = table2.column_name);

ANY

SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE column_name > ANY (SELECT column_name FROM table2);

EXAMPLE : SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE column_name > ANY (SELECT column_name FROM table2);

Akash Raj
Data Scientist

ALL

This is used to compare a value with all values in a list or subquery.

EXAMPLE : SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE column_name > ALL (SELECT column_name FROM table2);

CASE

This is used to apply conditional logic in a SELECT statement.

EXAMPLE : SELECT column_name, CASE WHEN column_name = value THEN 'Output1' ELSE 'Output2' END FROM table_name;

COALESCE

This is used to retrieve the first non-null value from a list of values.

EXAMPLE : SELECT COALESCE(column1, column2, column3) FROM table_name;

NULLIF

This is used to compare two values and return null if they are equal.

EXAMPLE : SELECT NULLIF(column1, column2) FROM table_name;

JOIN

This is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column.

EXAMPLE : SELECT column1, column2 FROM table1 JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;

Akash Raj
Data Scientist

TRUNCATE TABLE This is used to delete all data from a table

EXAMPLE : TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

ALTER TABLE This is used to modify the structure of a table.

EXAMPLE : ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name data_type;

INDEX This is used to create an index on a column, which can improve the performance of queries.

EXAMPLE : CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name (column_name);

CONSTRAINT This is used to enforce rules on columns, such as requiring a value to be unique or not null.

EXAMPLE : ALTER TABLE table_name ADD CONSTRAINT constraint_name UNIQUE (column_name);

VIEW This is used to create a virtual table based on a SELECT statement, which can be used like a regular table

EXAMPLE : CREATE VIEW view_name AS SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name WHERE column1 = value;

Akash Raj
Data Scientist

CLOUDYML

FOLLOW AKASH RAJ TO BECOME DATA SCIENCE PRO 🔖

49 K+

100 K+

52 K+

Akash Raj
Data Scientist

www.cloudyml.com